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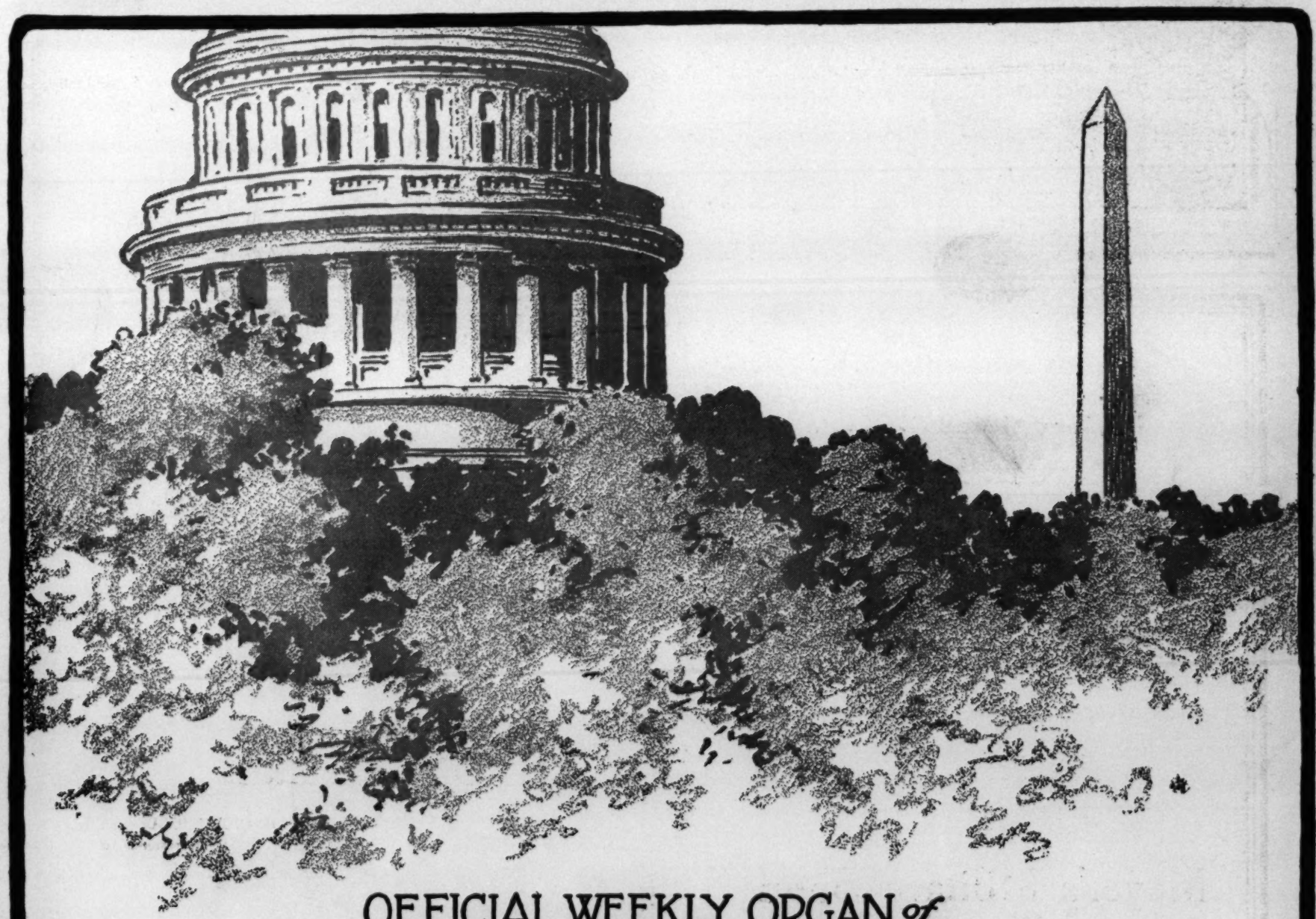
The Suffragist



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Notes of the Week

Mr. Malone Not Defender in Victorica Case

DUDLEY Field Malone, counsel for the National Woman's Party, who some months ago resigned his position as Collector of the Port of New York as a protest against the Administration's attitude on federal suffrage in refusing to redeem past pledges, has ever since this dramatic suffrage episode been sought by men and women from all parts of the country. He has had repeatedly to refuse to champion no end of lost causes.

Especially since the triumphant outcome of the legal entanglements of the suffrage pickets, have other women finding themselves in difficulties with the courts turned to him for aid. Such was the case last week when Madame Victorica, an alleged German spy, asked the court to assign him as her attorney. Mr. Malone declined to take the case and issued a statement saying that under no circumstances would he allow himself to be connected with it.

This is a further proof of the sincerity and disinterestedness of Mr. Malone's stand for suffrage. He has consistently refused to make capital of his position by undertaking legal cases where the questions of right and justice are not so clear as in the case of the suffrage picket. Mr. Malone's generous championship of women has made his name familiar to women over the country. His is the legal advice they first seek in a difficulty.

Suffrage First

THE Supreme Court decision of the unconstitutionality of the federal child labor law is but another proof of the futility of the work of women for reforms as long as women have not the ballot. We remember the tremendous emphasis which Democratic campaigners in the equal suffrage states in 1916 laid upon the passage of this bill by a Democratic Administration. The votes of many women doubtless were cast to return the Democrats to power on account of this measure alone.

There are women, however, who were suspicious of a party refusing to first enfranchise women. The vision of these latter women is now shown to have been the clearer. We need not remind suffragists of the states where there are good child labor regulations and the ones where there are bad ones. Daily insistence upon the 1916 campaign slogan of the National Woman's Party becomes more emphatic —Suffrage First.

Danish Women Lawmakers

THE first session of the Rigsdag of Denmark under the new constitution has assembled with nine women members. The first time that women were allowed to vote for members of parliament in Denmark they have elected nine women to represent them.

Colonel Thompson Not in Favor of Political Absent Treatment

COLONEL William B. Thompson, the Russian authority, head of the Red Cross Mission to Russia and an ardent supporter of the federal suffrage movement, is now being talked of as Governor of New York, though he denies he is "a politician, a boss or a candidate."

In an interview published in the *Yonkers Statesman* Colonel Thompson scores what he calls "government by proxy" which has grown up in this country. "With lawyers representing labor and capital in Congress and in our legislatures, both labor and capital get what might be termed "the absent treatment, and that is not a good thing for either," he says.

Colonel Thompson also believes that women have up to the present time gotten 'absent treatment' in Congress. He said concerning the present suffrage deadlock which is daily costing women toil and money:

"I have always believed in woman suffrage, but, if I had not believed in it, woman's noble work in this war, both at home and abroad, would have convinced me. The woman voter is a conservative voter. By every instinct women will vote for the preservation of the home and for decency in life. I hope to see the franchise extended by the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, without further delay in granting to all American women their right."

The New Republican Offensive

IN a conference held this week in the Capital in the offices of Senator Gallinger with Republican leaders, Chairman Will H. Hays, of the Republican National Committee, the Republicans, it was decided, will during the remainder of the present session force action on legislation of public interest.

Their first attempt in this direction, said Mr. Hays, will be to demand action in the Senate upon the woman suffrage resolution to amend the Constitution.

It is the evident intention of Republican leaders in the Senate as evidenced by Senator Gallinger's demand of last week, to expose the position of the Administration to the country. Backed by the President and pledged by the Democratic Party, Administration Senators continue to block the passage of the amendment in the Senate. Senator Hays now announces that the Republican offensive is on.

Mrs. Pankhurst in America

MRS. Emmeline Pankhurst, the former leader of the militant suffragists in England, is now in this country to tell of what she has seen in the countries where the war is being fought and to give American women advice on how to help win the war.

In speaking of the recently organized Woman's Party of Great Britain she said that English women did not propose to join the various political parties, but that they would work independently and throw their power in favor of any measure they wished to support. Besides the winning of the war the new party has as its objects "reconstruction work, industrial progress, looking to the improvement of the conditions of workers, wages, housing, and education."

This Woman's Party has drawn up a blacklist of the politicians whom it will not support. Among these is Mr. Asquith. The opposition of the women to him is based upon his opposition to the Lloyd-George administration.

It becomes more and more evident that women voters will not algn themselves with the old parties as they have been organized by men.

Will It Be ?

ANNOUNCEMENT has just been made that the fourth of July will be celebrated in the District of Columbia by the presentation of a Pageant, "Democracy Triumphant." Each allied nation will have a setting in the performance. That is all very well for England and Russia, but what about the countries that are slackers in including women in democracy. The Senate has the opportunity before it daily of making the statement about democracy in this country true so far as women are concerned, and each day it refused to meet the situation. For sentimental reasons it would indeed be appropriate that by this fourth of July, after one hundred and forty-two years, the women might enjoy "a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only."

Government Asks for Women's Work Again

THE number of women now registered with the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has reached 3,378,898. These women have stated that they wish to contribute directly to the winning of the war by working for the government. A majority of these women have indicated their desire to serve in industries and in agriculture. In one munition plant there are now a thousand women engaged in making big guns.

The War Department has authorized a statement expressing need for women workers in munition plants. Since this department has made this statement about the work of women, the women may perhaps go so far as to offer a suggestion concerning these services which are being demanded. To say the least it is poor tactics for a government on the one hand to ask women to work and on the other refuse, through the President, to give them a hearing when they ask for an interview to state their case for democracy and to put in their claim for justice. The liberty loving women could feel more confidence in a government which could devote a few minutes to listening to their demands. Their enthusiasm for one which could also heed would be almost unbounded.

A Campaign in the Desert

By Katharine Mullen

TONAPAH is a miracle-town in the desert mountains of Nevada. Some day when all the ore is gone it will be one of the ghost cities for which the state is famous but just now it is a very prosperous mining camp well over its boom days and with no signs of decadence. It has seen seventeen summers and has a population of six thousand.

The miracle of it is that it is a very happy town, without one green thing a-growing, absolutely without flowers, birds or trees and so dry that not even sage brush flourishes. On Memorial Day, the little children carried paper flowers. One could almost believe that this grayness is standard and the rest of the world queer because of its greenness, such is the poise of these mining people. It is not the grayness though it is the desert that keeps them from unhappiness—the desert all around them in its unspeakable beauty and its lure as fascinating as the lure of the gold that drew them there.

Into this town came, a few days ago, a woman "in the interest of the Anne Martin Campaign," as the daily paper put it. The question in her mind was, "What will this young eager mining camp say to Anne Martin?" She was not long in finding out, for right after breakfast at the Pot Roast Cafe she went forth from door to door with "Good-morning, I am going about with Anne Martin's nomination petition. Because she is running as an Independent, her nomination must come from a petition of the registered voters instead of at the primaries. Signing the petition doesn't necessarily mean that you will support her, although we hope that you will, but it simply gives her name the right to appear on the ballot. Would you like to sign it?" Of course this is only the gist of what she said, with all the tact left out, and besides there is always "the weather and the baby" part of an introduction out here.

My story is concerned with the answers to that introduction. Those answers that are the dread of Party Leaders I think are the prelude to Anne Martin's victory. "Sit down, won't you," in all interest and usually pleasure, is the very first comment in nine cases out of ten; and then in a matter of fact tone, "Shall I use a pen? Oh, you have a fountain pen. Let me see, this is the third precinct." And then, "It's time a woman had something to say in the Senate."

The men say that too and usually add, "They can't do much worse than the men." The best are those who say with a reminiscent grin, "Indeed I will sign. We worked together in the suffrage campaign. I'm working for her all the time;" and the dearest answers are those that come with some reference to the fact that she is a woman. It is the newest thing in the universe, this sex-pride; no, not sex-pride so much as sex self-respect, that has come with the woman movement. Almost shyly they say, "I want to see a woman in the Senate," or "Women ought to stand by a woman," and "She's smarter than most of the men they send to Washington."

Then another factor in the success of the signing is the pride in Anne Martin. "She is a smart girl and she was born in Nevada," is the refrain of the native Nevadan who has as much state pride as the Californian. One old man wouldn't sign at first because he "had heard" that she was born in Colorado but when that calamity had been removed by actual evidence, that she "was born down in the Empire in 1875," he signed and promised to vote for her.

Prohibition is one of the issues around which the election of Miss Martin hinges. If a man "came out" for prohibition it would be very different, but a woman for prohibition is a serious proposition and sure. Everywhere unanimously comes the comment, "Nevada will go dry." And they always say it in connection with Anne Martin.

A typical conversation came from a colored woman. "Yes, I've heard a lot about Miss Martin, but tell me will she give the colored race a show or will she be like all the rest?" she asked, eager to sign this paper, but waiting to be reassured that at last a champion had arisen for a subject people. It was so everywhere—among the poor, among those who had suffered because of drink, among the victims of profiteering, among those who hoped for a little share of Nevada's land and always among the working people, came this hope that Anne Martin could be trusted to fulfill campaign pledges.

It is this same faith in the sincerity of Anne Martin that appeals even to the hard-headed business man who stands for the best in Nevada, even among politicians of the right type. One man said, "I've had my differences with Anne Martin. That's why I'm going to vote for her. I know that when she goes out for a principle she'll stand by it or die for it."

In Tonapah, it was good to see that the suffrage "picket" was hardly mentioned except as a mark of courage for freedom. In fact, while few will analyze it, this mark of courage for a principle will have much to do in influencing those who are looking for a leader to be trusted with real reforms."

A letter which one of the Toapah women had received from a prominent Reno woman is perhaps the best summary of the common attitude toward Miss Martin's campaign, and will combat the strong partisan prejudice that generally exists toward an independent. It was addressed to the wife of a prominent political leader and said, "I am sorry that you are not supporting Anne Martin. Of course you have to follow your own convictions and I too like Mr. ——— (one of the candidates) tremendously; on the other hand it would be a great thing for the country to have a woman in the Senate, who will perhaps have the peace treaty to ratify. . . . . I do believe in her earnestness and ability . . . . Mr. ——— would be a good person to help the state of Nevada but Anne Martin will have the opportunity to do something vital for the nation and perhaps the world. The issue is one where personalities shrink, in my humble opinion."

Battle Hymn of Women War Workers

WE have heard a mighty summons ringing
out from sea to sea;
Like an army we are coming at the call
to make men free;
In our hearts a cry, "Must women longer wait for
liberty?"
As we come marching on.

Strong in power to serve the nation, in the might
of millions strong;
We will wait no more in patience for a day delayed too long.
Sing to let the men who hear us know our soul
is in our song.
Our day is marching on.

Pioneers as patriotic were our mothers as our
sires;
Native sons and native daughters tend the nation's altar fires;
And tomorrow's men and women one awaking
hope inspires,
As comrades marching on.

By the blood of men our brothers shed for freedom oversea,
In the spirit of their service we appeal for liberty.
Let America the mighty be America free,
For freedom marches on.

Maryland Munition Workers Appeal to President

By Gladys Greiner

IT was my great pleasure to accompany the first Maryland delegation of munition makers to Washington, who wished to appeal to their President as leader of his party to say a word that would arouse the United States Senate to pass immediately the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

There were eight women, all holding dangerous positions in the Bartlett-Hayward munition plant. The enthusiasm and spirit of these truly patriotic women was wonderful. Several of them said to me that if only they were free to do more to help get their freedom they would be glad. They were indignant that Congress was spending so much time discussing bills for delinquent women and female enemy alines, but had no time to release their power for good and that responsible war-serving women whom they appeal to for sacrifice and labor should not be given their rights as American citizens.

We intended to join the Delaware war workers who have been waiting in Washington for two weeks for an appointment with the President. But on arriving at national headquarters we were told that the President had absolutely refused to see them because he had no time. But the war workers noticed that the President had time to see group after group of people, such as the Australian delegation, who were not doing more for our government than the women munition workers, who are daily risking their lives to establish freedom abroad. It was almost ironical while waiting upon the President to see him go to a baseball game and play his daily game of golf.

Since we were unable to see President Wilson we went at once to Mr. Gompers, who assured us that he would use all the influence at his command in behalf of the amendment and was heartily with us in our efforts to secure its passage. From Mr. Gompers' office we went to the Senate, carrying a petition to Senator France of Maryland, who is already a friend of suffrage, and called upon a group of Southern Senators, setting forth the change in the position of women since the beginning of war and their increased need for enfranchisement at this time.

IN our talk with Mr. Gompers and Senators the munition makers were vehement in condemning the present discrimination against women. Miss Mary Columbus Akers, leader of the group, said:

Baltimore Munition Workers
From Left to Right— Mrs Lottie Rhoy, Misses Ruth Creighton, Alice De Ment Bertha Williams, Mary Akers, Hazel Le Brun, Theresa Rehak and Louise Batman

"This is supposed to be a free country, but women in other countries are free and we are not. We are doing men's work for them, and we ought to be made equal with men. The majority of workers in our plant are women. Every worker in the eight loading-rooms will soon be taken in the draft, and then women will go in there. But wherever they put us we get less pay than men." Miss Akers in one day completes 14,700 screws, each one requiring the exertion of ten pounds of pressure on her machine.

Miss Alice De Ment said that she had become interested in suffrage and women war workers in this country by reading in *Collier's* and *Leslie's* of the visits of the King and Queen to the homes of the munition makers in England and Italy. "It seems to me," she said, "that people don't realize what women are doing in this country. We are risking our lives every minute. There are bound to be explosions in our factories. The roof was blown off the loading-room at our plant more than once, and it made my blood boil to think that the Senate won't give us the vote, and that women munition workers have been waiting here in Washington for two weeks to see the President about it."

Miss Bertha Williams, inspector in the Bartlett-Hayward plant, said: "I used to laugh at suffrage, but I know now we need it and that it is a serious business." Miss Williams inspects 18,000 rings a day.

Miss Hazel Le Brun told Mr. Gompers that she and her companions were all risking their jobs to come over here, but that they believed they ought to do it. As one of the workers put it to him, "If no woman would take the place of a man until she was treated like a man we would soon have our rights."

Other members of the group were Mrs. Lottie Rhoy, Miss Louise Batman, Ruth Creighton and Theresa Rehak.

SENATOR France, of Maryland, Republican, said when he heard the story of the shell-makers and why they had come to Washington: "Every other Administration measure had passed but the federal suffrage amendment. President Wilson is not really pressing, or it would go through at once." The Senator also said that it was unfair to compel women to "leave their work to go to Washington to appeal for the same equal protection with men."

Mrs. Rhoy, who had been wounded and had her arm in a sling, asked Senator France that if it was true, as Secretary Baker says, that "the war would have to stop tomorrow if it were not for our women," and "since it takes Congress only fifteen minutes to call the roll, surely is not their protection and happiness worth this nation's attention for fifteen minutes?"

Women in War Work Want Vote as War Measure

Statement by Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, President of the Washington Branch of the Women's Trade Union League

THE passage of the Federal suffrage amendment NOW is a war measure of the first importance to the entire country. In the last analysis, final victory will depend largely upon the productive efficiency of the American people. Woman's work already makes up a large part of the entire contribution, and as the war goes on that share will become greater and greater. The experience of all the European countries shows us how important in quality as well as quantity that work has been. We all know that. The question is how woman can best be freed to produce at her highest potential power an efficiency; for unless she is so producing America can not hope to win the war.

Those of us who believe in democracy and in the principles upon which our Republic is founded are asking for the vote because this seems to us the most immediate and practical step to increase the productive power of women. We are not asking for it as a bribe or as a reward. Woman will do her work of course, whether she gets it now or later. But the question is, Can the country afford to let her wait?

Under conditions of modern civilization the individual counts for nothing. Without organization, without political freedom, he or she is helpless, helpless for service as well as for self-p rotection.

It is only as the individual is organized into great movements that he can function at all, that he becomes completely productive; and today America needs the fullest service of all its citizens.

Woman suffrage is practically won as far as the sentiment of the country is concerned. The victory in New York showed that clearly. The only choice that is left the Senate is to pass the Federal amendment now or to delay it until the next session. It is impossible to believe that they will not make the wise and patriotic decision.—*Washington Times, June 9, 1918.*

The President Urges Immediate Suffrage Action in the Senate

IN response to a memorial from the French Union for Woman Suffrage—endorsed by the suffrage organizations of Great Britain, Belgium, Italy and Portugal—President Wilson went on record that equal suffrage rights for women shall be definitely established among all nations, as a principal achievement in the winning of permanent peace.

His message, transmitted through Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, follows:

"I HAVE read your message with the deepest interest, and I welcome the opportunity to say that I agree, without reservation, that the full and sincere democratic reconstruction of the world, for which we are striving, and which we are determined to bring about at any cost, will not have been completely or adequately attained until women are admitted to the suffrage; and that only by this action can the nations of the world realize for the benefit of future generations the full ideal force of opinion, or the full humane forces of action.

"The services of women during this supreme crisis of the world's history have been of the most signal usefulness and distinction. The war could not have been fought without them, or its sacrifices endured. It is high time that some part of our debt of gratitude to them should be acknowledged and paid, and the only acknowledgment they ask is their admission to the suffrage. Can we justly refuse it?

"As for America, it is my earnest hope that the Senate of the United States will give unmistakable answer to this question by passing the suffrage amendment to our Federal Constitution before the end of this session. Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

THE memorial of the French Union for Woman Suffrage—"Union Francaise Pour Le Suffrage Des Dames"—was as follows:

"In the historic message which announces to the world the entry into the struggle of American force and thought, you declared unforgettable formulae upon which your great Republic awaits a victory—the right of people to self-determination and a durable peace for generations to come.

"The French suffragists and those of the allied countries have heard your beautiful and strong words, and they unite in prayer to you for the accomplishment of the following resolutions:

"'Considering that from this war there has come a new international right, founded upon the right of peoples to self-determination,

"'That nothing can be claimed to speak authoritatively in the name of the people, which excludes women from the life of nations,

"CONSIDERING, moreover, that women, during the actual conflict, have shown the value of the social work which they are capable of performing,

"'Considering that the participation of wives and mothers in the suffrage would be the greatest guarantee of the peace to come; the need that the belligerent countries have of their help in the present conflict; the sufferings, moral as well as physical, which this war has cost them, have given definite proof that no longer, without inequity and imprudence, can one refuse to give them their vote and influence in the undertakings which decide peace and war,

"'The women of the allied countries express the wish that President Wilson, in one of his future messages, will proclaim the principle of woman suffrage one of the fundamental rights of the future.'

"We have read with emotion, Mr. President, the very profound words which you have spoken in response to the delegation of women from New York. If we recite them here, it is because they are the same words that we would ask you to address to all humanity, in one of your declarations which resound throughout the world:

"'IT is a struggle which goes deeper and touches more of the foundation of the organized life of men than any struggle that has ever taken place before, and no settlement of the questions that lie on the surface can satisfy a situation which requires that the questions which lie underneath and at the foundation be settled and settled right. I am free to say that I think the question of woman suffrage is one of those questions which lie at the foundation.'

"I beg you to accept, Mr. President, the expression of the great appreciation of our American sisters, and our profound admiration for the high moral tone of the declarations which you have uttered in their name. It is this which encourages us to ask your aid, which will be a powerful influence for woman suffrage in the entire world."

THE President's communication to the French suffragists was given by him to a deputation of women representing the National American Woman Suffrage Association, who waited on him at the White House Thursday, June 13.

Mrs. Catt, who is president of this association, headed the delegation and read to the President the memorial from the French suffragists. With her were Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, chairman of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense; Mrs. Helen H. Gardner, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Maud Wood Parks, Miss Ruth White and Miss Rose Young.

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance, through which the President delivered his message, is made up of national suffrage associations of twenty-six countries. Thus, in answering the appeal, the President in effect becomes the mouthpiece of the suffragists of all these countries in his insistence that the family of nations shall give a position of equality to the women of its household.

It also follows that the President cannot demand world-suffrage without first liberating the women in this country by going to the Senate and demanding action if that body does not heed his final definite pledge to the women of this nation.

The Nation's Demands

Senate Joint Memorial No. 1

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your Memorialists, the Third Legislature of the State of Arizona, in Special Session convened, respectfully represents, that: this Legislature for the State of Arizona is now ready and anxious to adopt the Woman's Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; that Arizona believes its position on this question wise because it has found woman suffrage an unqualified success and believes it finds evidence to this effect in the almost unequaled record it has made in all branches of war activities; that the cause of Democracy will be immeasurably advanced when Democracy's greatest exponent again declares its faith and grants to its enlightened and ennobled womanhood full opportunity of its citizenship.

THEREFORE, we beseech you, submit the Woman Suffrage Amendment and let America speak again.

That certified copies of this Joint Resolution be forwarded to the Governor of this State, to the Secretary of State at Washington, to the Presiding Officer of the United States Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

THERE can be no doubt in the minds of reluctant Senators or in the heart of an Administration devoted to a world-wide crusade for democracy, that the demand for the immediate passage of the national suffrage amendment is almost universal. Militant demands for the immediate settlement of this measure come in great numbers day by day. The middle Northwest has this week been especially active in protesting against the Administration's delay and in demanding an early vote. The impatience which has become so widespread among women has extended to masses of men. Organized labor especially is demanding, as it never has before, that the masses of women who are not only to share the burdens of this war, but the responsibilities of the reconstruction, shall have political power now.

There has been something picturesque as well as dynamic about the demand which has come from the Northwest. Broom Makers, No. 1, of Milwaukee, demand the immediate passage of the amendment that woman may be placed "on an equal footing with man in the struggle of the human race toward the goal of social justice." The Machinists Local, No. 234, of the same city, together with "their wives, daughters, and friends," urge the President to secure the necessary votes lacking, that "our American women may enjoy the same privileges of government afforded to women of many other countries."

The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, Local No. 24, urges the President to give his "Administration and personal support to the amendment." The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, through its secretary, J. J. Handley, has sent a telegram to the President urging him to actively support the measure. The Upholsterers and Trimmers, Local No. 29, of the International Union of America, the Milwaukee Branch of the International Wood Carvers' Association of North America, the Allied Trades Council, demand recognition of women as citizens, "at a time when the government is calling upon the women of the nation for their invaluable assistance in bearing the burdens of war." The Allied Trades Council prays the Senate and the President to "grant equal suffrage to all the women of this country, and release the energy of those who have been working for years in the cause of woman suffrage, for other constructive work." Machinists', Lodge No. 737, (German) of the International Association of Machinists, calls upon President Wilson "to do all in his power to bring about a realization of true democracy here by securing the passage of the federal suffrage amendment during this session of Congress." The United Lodge of Machinists' No. 66, asked the Administration to secure the remaining three votes necessary for the passage of the amendment.

The Milwaukee Rationalist Society has also, through its president, sent an urgent appeal to the President to whip the Democratic Senators who are obstructing into line for the measure.

THIS month brought the first statement of the Governor of Minnesota ever given on suffrage, he having heretofore always refused to be quoted. Governor Burnquist said, "I believe that the proposed constitutional amendment for woman suffrage should be submitted to the states at this time." Julius Schmal, Secretary of State, said: "Women have already shown that they are equal to men in devotion and self-sacrifice for their country. The quicker Congress grants them full suffrage, the better it will be for the nation."

Mr. I. A. Caswell, clerk of the Supreme Court, said: "The passage of the federal suffrage amendment by Congress is necessary to harmony with our allies, and is vital to the success of our foreign policy." Mr. Eric Thornton, chairman of the State Republican Committee, also made his first public declaration, expressing the hope that the Republicans would support the amendment. "Universal suffrage underlies the social equality for which the Republican Party has stood since its inception, as a political factor."

Levitt Corning, member of the last legislature, from St. Paul, and a delegate to the Republican convention in Chicago, where he helped to pass the suffrage resolution, said: "It seems to me that the sooner the universal suffrage question is settled, the better. The passage of the amendment will put the women of all states on an equal footing, a situation much more logical than the present ridiculous one, in which the women of one state are denied the rights granted to those in another." And still another from a leading attorney of St. Paul, Carl W. Cummins. "The delay of the Senate in passing the federal amendment is putting this country in the position of lagging behind our allies on a principle of fundamental democracy."

Fred Snyder, leading Republican and prominent business man in Minneapolis, said: "Women have demonstrated in this world war that they can do everything that a man can do. Therefore they ought to have every right and privilege that men have." David P. Jones, former mayor of Minneapolis, "If it would not seem treating the subject lightly, I should like to apply to suffrage the well known slogan, 'Eventually, why not now?' I believe that the United States Senate ought to pass the suffrage amendment in the interest of democracy, for no country is a true democracy unless it has universal democracy." Grant Van Sant, ex-governor of Minnesota, is enthusiastically for the amendment. He thinks that men cannot represent the woman's point of view in politics.

EVEN women in the Northwest who have learned their ideals of democracy from other countries, are joining in the final drive on the Senate. A resolution was unanimously passed and sent to President Wilson by a membership of eight hundred Scandinavian women, at a very enthusiastic meeting held at the Scandinavian Tabernacle, under the auspices of the Concordia Society.

Typical of thousands of letters which are going to Senator Borah from all parts of the country, urging him to support the amendment, is one which went to him from Mr. James M. Ingersoll, chairman of the state central committee of the Progressive Party of Idaho, in which he says: "I feel that women have the same inalienable right to vote in all countries where men are allowed to vote, and for the same reasons. Hence it necessarily follows that it is a national right." An especially appealing one sent from Mr. and Mrs. Doty, of Pocatello, Idaho, to Senator Borah, setting forth reasons why he should support the amendment, said finally: "In the name of our seventeen-year-old lad, who has gone to France to offer his life for the democracy of the world, and in the name of all such lads, we ask you to vote for the suffrage amendment."

The Iowa State Federation of Labor this week adopted with warm enthusiasm a resolution, which follows in part: "Since women are compelled to take an active part in all national economic and industrial life, including all those who are engaged in war service work, we feel that it is our duty as one of the foremost nations of the world to recognize the noble, self-sacrificing women of

Concluded on Page 12

The Suffrage Drive in the States

Miss Katherine Flanagan
National Organizer

Virginia

DURING the last few weeks of organization activity by the National Woman's Party district organization has been strengthened in many Southern States. In Virginia under the state chairmanship of Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith every Congressional District is now organized. A series of District meetings have been held, with Miss Kate Heffelfinger as organizer and Miss Mabel Vernon and Mrs. W. Maxwell Reed, of Rhode Island, as speakers. District conference meetings have been held in Charlottesville, Bristol and Big Stone Gap. From all of these meetings protests were sent to the President and to the two Virginia Representatives who refuse to represent the progressive sentiment of their State. The meeting in Big Stone Gap was especially enthusiastic. Miss Winsor, of Pennsylvania, was the speaker. This city is the home of Bascom Slemp, the only Virginia Representative who has voted for federal suffrage.

Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, another Woman's Party speaker, held meetings in Norfolk, Newport News and Richmond, strengthening the organization and also holding a series of popular street meetings.

Tennessee

IN Tennessee, where Miss Lucy Branham and Miss Clara Louise Rowe, have successfully worked on the District organization of the State many successful meetings have been held in the larger cities, including, Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis. Mr. Dudley Field Malone was the speaker at a mass meeting in Nashville from which letters and telegrams protesting at further suffrage delay reached the President and Senator Shields. Miss Sue White and Mrs. Kimbrough, with Mrs. Sam Shields as state chairman, have taken the lead in planning the organization work of the State in view of future ratification.

Georgia

FROM Georgia, where a Southern States conference will be held at the end of the summer, protests against suffrage delay have gone to Washington from organized labor and influential citizens. From the retail Merchants' Association, W. W. Orr, as President, sent the following telegram to the President:

"Officially and personally let me urge you to support the pending federal amendment giving women the right to vote. To my mind this is the most democratic piece of legislation proposed in years. Enfranchising women at this time will go a long way toward eliminating discord in the body politic."

(Signed) W. W. Orr,
President Atlanta Retail Merchants' Association.

Miss Iris Calderhead
National Organizer

Miss Branham has held a series of organization meetings in Gainesville, Savannah, Atlanta, Rome and Macon, securing the support of men and women alike in the final suffrage drive.

Kentucky

IN Kentucky, where the federal suffrage work is in charge of Miss Edith Callahan, a meeting was recently arranged for Miss Mary Winsor in Louisville, where a group of the younger women have heartily entered into the final drive for federal suffrage. Among those present at the meeting were Miss Louise P. Jones, vice-chairman of the State branch of the Woman's Party; Mrs. P. H. Callahan, Mrs. Fred Harig, Jr., Mrs. S. J. Baldrick, the wife of Judge Baldrick; Miss Cornelia Beach, Kentucky's White House picket; Mrs. C. B. Norton, Miss Mary Philips Baldrick, Miss Myrtle Coons, Miss Lila Rowell, Miss Helen Norton and others. Miss Callahan presided.

The Kentucky Branch, which recently raised funds for the local work through a rummage sale, has organized a State labor campaign which is sending resolutions of protest from Kentucky organized labor to the Senate and the President from all parts of the State.

Louisiana

IN Louisiana, where a State suffrage measure may soon enfranchise women on practically the same terms as men, the agitation for the passage of federal suffrage is going on, under the chairmanship of Mrs. M. L. Graham Bankston. Labor organizations have during the last few weeks sent protests to the Senate against further suffrage delay. Mrs. A. R. Colvin, of St. Paul, chairman of the Minnesota Branch of the National Woman's Party, held a drawingroom meeting at the home of Mrs. Randolph Lyons, state secretary of the branch. Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, of Baltimore, spoke at many women organizations and labor meetings, outlining the reasons for the present deadlock in the Senate, and urging men and women to bring pressure to bear on Senator Guion. Miss Fendall also spoke in Baton Rouge and conferred with Governor Pleasant and members of the State legislature.

Miss Fanny Wolfson, legislative chairman for the Woman's Party Branch, has been doing admirable lobby work for the federal amendment with the Southern senators in Washington. Miss Wolfson will remain in the Capital until the amendment is passed.

Miss Kate Heffelfinger
National Organizer

Mrs. Thomas N. McMillen, District Chairman

BRISK work for the federal suffrage amendment is going on in Missouri under the direction of Mrs. Thomas S. McMillen, chairman of the fifth Congressional district. State organization is being perfected and all possible pressure being brought to bear on the Missouri Senators to get them to go on record for the suffrage amendment. Hundreds of letters have gone to the President from the Missouri suffragists.

Lately Miss Henkle spoke at the Triangle Club in Kansas City, an organization of progressive men, who assured her of their support and cooperation in bringing pressure on the Missouri Senators. The Colonial Daughters at a large meeting held at the Kansas City Mission Hills Country Club, passed a stirring resolution which was sent to Administration leaders urging action. Miss Henkle also told the story of the suffrage pickets, their illegal arrests and imprisonment before the Woman's State Bar Association of Missouri, who entertained her at a lunchen. This body also sent telegrams of protest to the Capital.

Minnesota

ONE of the unusual incidents of Mrs. W. D. Ascough's stay in Minneapolis recently was the Woman's Party Theater Party at Richard Bennett's performance of "The Very Idea." Mr. Bennett is a Woman's Party champion. He publicly defended the White House pickets when they were less popular than at the present time.

Picket banners decorated the theater in purple, white and gold. The boxes and parquet were filled with women wearing the same colors. Both Richard Bennett and Mrs. Ascough made speeches for the federal suffrage amendment following the first act and reached many men and women who had not previously been touched by the dramatic demand for immediate suffrage action.

Among those who entertained parties were Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bright, Mrs. Alden Potter, Mrs. Clara Kingsley Fuller, Mrs. Anne McCoy, Mrs. C. O. Swanson, Mrs. George Kirscher, Mrs. J. L. Sundean, Mrs. A. Moody, Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Mrs. E. Dana Durand, Mrs. Charles F. Moller, Mrs. Gertrude Hunter. The officers of the Alice Paul Branch of the Woman's Party formed a party. Mrs. T. O. Bacon and Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Ramsey brought guests from St. Paul.

Indiana

INTERESTING meetings have been lately held in Indiana by Miss Mary Winsor, who came to Richmond at the invitation of Miss Esther Griffin White, a well known newspaper worker, as well as a federal suffrage enthusiast. Richmond is in the home district of Senator Watson. Through Miss White, Miss Winsor arranged interviews with prominent citizens, bringing pressure to bear for the suffrage amendment. L. S. Bowman, Chairman of the Wayne County Republican Central Committee, and County Auditor, promised to confer with Chairman Hayes to secure Republican action.

Miss Mina Short, a Federal Government agent, secured resolutions from the Wayne County Home Economics Association and the Better Homes Association. Superintendent of Schools C. O. Williams sent a protest over suffrage delay direct to Washington. Street meetings were also held by Miss Winsor, which carried the message still farther.

The following statement from a recent speech made by Governor Goodrich, of Indiana, on the federal suffrage situation expresses the progressive spirit of Indiana on suffrage as a war measure:

"The question of equal suffrage has disturbed American politics for the past twenty years and the women of America are insisting that the denial to them of the right of suffrage upon an equal basis with men is contrary to the spirit of our American institutions.

"This solution of this question is a matter for the nation. I believe that the amendment now pending in the Senate of the United States granting equal suffrage to women should be passed and the question submitted to the several states for their consideration.

"The approval of the amendment is an act of tardy justice to American womanhood and a fair and just recognition of the loyalty, devotion and self-sacrifice with which the American women have supported this war in their homes, in the factories, in the great war charities and on the fighting front and I heartily approve the action of our Senators and Republican members of Congress in support of the resolution pending in the Senate."

Idaho

PROTEST from Idaho on the attitude of Senator Borah on federal suffrage continues. From every part of the State, where Miss Margaret Whittemore, organizer for the National Woman's Party has opened State headquarters, the protests are coming.

The following resolution was introduced and unanimously passed in a forceful speech recently made by Mrs. Emma Clouchek at a district meeting of the Idaho Federation of Women's Clubs at Twin Falls:

"Whereas, this country is engaged in a great war for democracy, in which the women equally with the men are sharing its burdens; and

"Whereas, President Wilson says the passage of the national suffrage amendment is imperative as a war measure in harmony with our international policy; and

"Whereas, the amendment has passed the House and is pending before the U. S. Senate, in such a critical condition its success may depend on one vote; be it

"Resolved, that the First District of the Federation of Women's Clubs of Idaho call upon Senator Borah—who is now opposing it, to vote yes for the Susan B. Anthony amendment."

The State Parent Teachers' Association Convention, meeting at Nampa, also urged action from Senator Borah. "We ask this, not as an expression of your personal opinion, but to represent the desires of the mothers of the State of Idaho," they wired.

Club men, as well as club women, are untiring in the Idaho demand, the Commercial Club of Boise unanimously endorsing national suffrage and calling for immediate action after hearing an address on the present situation by Miss Whittemore.

New York

MISS Mary Winsor was the speaker at three meetings held last week in New York, at Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, arranged by Miss Effie Burns, Mrs. Mary Ertz Will and Mrs. F. R. Hazard. The Buffalo meeting was held at the Hotel Lenox with over two hundred crowding the parlors to overflowing. Miss Burns presided and Dr. F. Park Lewis introduced Miss Winsor. The meeting proved that New York voters are interested in the Senate deadlock. Miss Winsor described the present situation and gave the names of the "wilful men" who are witholding the liberties of American women. Mrs. Frederick W. Kendall told the story of Occoquan to an aroused audience. Mr. John D. Wells, editor of the *Buffalo Evening News*, and Miss Marian de Forest, the playwright, offered cooperation in the last chapter of the suffrage contest.

Concluded on Page 12

Mrs. Frederick C. Aldinger
Michigan State Treasurer

Miss Winsor spoke at three meetings in Rochester, at the home of Miss Ruth Kimball Jencks, and twice at the home of Mrs. Will, where new groups were reached. In Syracuse Mrs. Hazard's beautiful country place was opened for a large lawn meeting where $100 was collected for the national work. "One of the best results of the New York trip was the stirring up of newspaper interest and cooperation," says Miss Winsor.

Michigan

UNDER the chairmanship of Mrs. W. Nelson Whittemore close organization has been going on in Michigan. Assisted for six weeks by Miss Gladys Greiner, of Baltimore, and Miss Allyn Stinchcomb, organization meetings were held in Detroit, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Muskegon, and Niles.

At a meeting held by the Social Workers' Branch, arranged by Mrs. Dorothy Earle, in an intermission between two plays of Bernard Shaw, a scene from Occoquan workhouse was given by women in prison garb singing prison songs. Miss Gladys Greiner described conditions in prison. A large sum was subscribed for federal suffrage and protests against further delay were sent to Washington.

Mrs. Frederick C. Aldinger, who is the wife of Reverend Aldinger, of Lansing, is State treasurer and district chairman for the Woman's Party. Mrs. Aldinger is also a member of the school board. Because of her picketing for suffrage she has had a hard fight to continue her place on the board. Recently she won her contention that to protest for liberty was not a crime, retaining her place on the school board by a large majority of votes.

Ohio

UNDER the chairmanship of Mrs. Valentine Winters efforts have been made in all parts of the State to get the votes of Senators Pomerene and Harding in the suffrage column. Miss Iris Calderhead has held meetings and spoken before labor organizations in Dayton, Columbus, Cincinnat and Cleveland. Miss Mary Winsor held inspiring meetings in these cities.

Lately Miss Maude Younger and Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin spoke in Cincinnati, Miss Younger describing the work of the Woman's Party Lobby in the Capital, and Mrs. Irwin proving through her dramatic experiences in the warring countries of Europe that suffrage is a war measure and that women must never face another international crisis unprotected by the ballot. Stirring resolutions were sent to Washington from all of the Ohio meetings, demanding immediate action.

Through Mrs. Mary D. Brite, Cincinnati District Chairman, an emergency committee of one hundred was formed, through which five hundred appeals for action were sent to the Ohio Senators. Among those who have given splendid service are Colonel E. S. Wilson, Editor of the *Ohio State Journal;* Mr. O. C. Hooper, Editor of the *Columbus Dispatch;* and Mrs. Charles F. F. Campbell.

The Collegiate Alumnae Association and the Senior girls of the Oho University held a successful federal suffrage meeting from which a stirring appeal was sent to the President, signed by Miss Alce D. Hare, as chairman of the meeting.

Do Your Friends Subscribe for The Suffragist?

Join Our 25,000 Summer Suffragist Drive

By Betty Gram, Business Manager

DOES it not seem incredible that with a National Woman's Party membership of more than fifty thousand but little more than one-fifth of that number subscribes to our weekly paper, THE SUFFRAGIST? In other words, THE SUFFRAGIST has a 10,000 circulation when it should have a 50,000 circulation. Why is this? Other magazines, it is true, resort to great inducements for procuring new subscribers, and THE SUFFRAGIST has never felt that this should be necessary. The paper's subscription has grown from a tiny local group of men and women to an actual reading group of 10,000, growing through our own close-knit organization, anxious to keep in touch with the exact status of federal suffrage in the Capital and in the States.

But this group should now be larger, especially in view of the ratification campaign which is looming not far ahead.

Now that a summer campaign is to be started, we expect every member of the National Woman's Party to "rally to the colors."

We are offering a one year's subscription with every five-year's-subscription secured by our friends.

You have only to show the paper to your friends who believe in suffrage, the movement that is now focussing the eyes of the whole world. They will be glad of the opportunity to pay one dollar for fifty-two copies of a paper dealing solely with the up-to-the-minute status of the federal suffrage amendment. Take your last copy of THE SUFFRAGIST to your Red Cross meeting or your canteen unit or your private club. You will soon have ten times the number of subscribers that we are asking you to secure.

We suggest, in addition, that you organize a little club of boys in your neighborhood to do house to house canvassing. A commission of ten cents will be given for every subscription obtained. School children are delighted to make money for their summer vacations.

Have all subscriptions paid in checks and turned over to you to avoid possible misunderstandings in collections. You can lend zest to the campaign among your boys by offering an extra prize for the boy securing the most subscriptions before September, at which time the Boy Contest closes.

If you wish further details about his club campaign, send a card to the Circulation Manager of THE SUFFRAGIST and all information will be sent at once. Sample copies of the paper will be sent free. Trial subscriptions of three months can be arranged.

It is a well known fact that the advertising department of a paper pays its bills. This is true of THE SUFFRAGIST. In order to secure large advertising we must secure a larger circulation, that the expenses of the paper may be met by the paper and not by the National Woman's Party. In other words: we want you to help us make THE SUFFRAGIST self-paying, that all suffrage funds may be devoted to the work for the passage of federal suffrage through Congress and the states. We are sure that our enthusiastic subscribers are willing to help make THE SUFFRAGIST self-supporting.

If every subscriber to THE SUFFRAGIST secures five new subscribers we will have reached our quota for the summer drive we are now launching. Will you do your part? Remember that by obtaining five subscribers, you also pay for your own renewal or the subscription for a friend. Do your bit by joining our army of subscribers for the new drive!

The Nation's Demand

Concluded from Page 9

this nation, by giving them full rights of citizenship in this country.

NEW Jersey is continuing to add its pressure upon the lagging Senate. This week the annual convention of Letter Carriers' Association of the State, "demands of the United States Senate the immediate submission of the federal suffrage amendment, because we are engaged in this great war for the purpose of extending democracy abroad, and the outcome depends largely on the work and sacrifices made by American women, because American women have undertaken the work of men in the factories and the fields, and our government is daily calling upon them to make terrible sacrifices, and because there is no longer any argument against granting political equality to women."

Perhaps the climax of all is the above resolution intimating impatience passed by the Arizona legislature.

Wadsworth Against Majority Rule

SENATOR Wadsworth, whose wife is a leading anti-suffragist, says he is opposed to the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage because it would permit one group of states to impose franchise qualifications upon another group and he doesn't believe in that. But he doesn't mention the size of the group of states. The Constitution requires that an amendment be ratified by the legislatures of three quarters of the states. Pretty big majority. And Mr. Wadsworth has always believed in the rule of majority, although possibly like most politicians he has had no qualms about sometimes helping to impose candidates and principles upon a minority or even a majority of the people.

The machinery and provisions of the constitution seem eminently fair and Mr. Wadsworth exhibits an old fashioned autocratic, reactionary spirit in refusing to give the states an opportunity to register their approval or disapproval of this great question in a common sense democratic manner.

Mr. Wadsworth speciously asserts that this amendment would force something upon the states. On the contrary by refusing to vote for it he is witholding from a large majority of the states an opportunity to decide for themselves, as only through the concurrence of a large majority of the states can the proposed amendment become operative.—*The Pachogue (N. Y) Advance, May 26, 1918.*

Make The World Safe

IF we believe in the principles of democratic government, let us go the limit; to deny the franchise to twenty millions of women, who have demonstrated in no uncertain manner their right to be trusted with it, is to play the hypocrite, to be insincere. It was a Californian who first introduced the suffrage amendment in the United States Senate, January 10, 1878. Since the measure was defeated in 1914 by eleven votes, nine states have been won over, either to the full vote, or presidential primary. In Texas and Arkansas the latter privilege is equivalent to full expression, since the primary election settles all argument. It is not pleasant to contemplate that the votes of Senators Martin and Swanson are blocking the question of making the United States safe for pure democracy.—*Richmond (Va.) Journal, May 20, 1918.*

To Senator Martin of Virginia

FIE, fie, Senator Martin! How can suffrage be withheld if we are to have a pure democracy in America? You are supporting the Administration in the war for democracy, for self-determination of nations, big and little, yet you ignore the obligation to give the women of your own country equal political rights with men. It is not a question of whether one woman in Virginia or every woman wants the vote or rejects it. Is it, fundamentally, right that she should be placed on a political parity with man? Why not? What a smug viewpoint for man to declare himself so much abler, so much more astute than woman, that he alone is capable of making the country's laws, of shaping its government? Let us have a twentieth century perspective on this question, Senator Martin, not that of the middle ages.—*Richmond (Va.) Journal, May 11, 1918.*

The Senate Must Follow the President

THE suffrage amendment to the constitution of the United States will soon be submitted to the various members of the American Union. President Wilson, who is championing this solution of the suffrage problem, apparently is ready to call on the Senate to pass the measure. A little pressure from the President is all that will be necessary.

We are convinced that some of the Senators will kick for a time against the pricks; but that is all the opposition will amount to. The Senate, assuming that deliberation is the chief characteristic of wisdom, affects deliberation—which is to say, that it talks of everything save the question before it and chases the tongue out of every red herring in the school; and, then, when all out of breath, it is rounded up by the President and votes as he desires. Such a process is hard on the nerves of both President and public and a sheer waste of time. It would be intensely humorous, if it were not infinitely sad. The Senate does this out of a regard for what it fancies is its dignity—and everybody save the Senate has realized that its dignity has been a myth for a quarter of a century. . . .

The United States Senate consistently refuses to lead; it need not expect to fool anybody into a belief that it is not being driven. It will pass the suffrage amendment onto the states. If it really desired to do otherwise, it has lost the power of decision.—*Raleigh (Va.) Times.*

A Warning

PEOPLE wonder why we don't work for suffrage state by state. Well, there are 20 states that haven't the power to amend their constitutions. The people that drew up those constitutions evidently thought that "wisdom died with them," and they arranged for no way whereby their successors could change what they left.

"We are appealing to the West because legislators listen to voters and the women here are voters. Also both parties realize that the West holds the balance of power. Senators are most sensitive to their own constituents, but they are also sensitive to the interest of their party in general.—*Margaret Whittemore, Seattle Time-Union, May 3, 1918.*

A Failing in One Eye

CANADA has enfranchised her Indians, in recognition of their splendid services at home and in the trenches.

The United States Senate neglects to enfranchise fifty per cent of our people without whose service the country would be at the mercy of the Huns.

Uncle Sam, there's a beam, not a mote, in your democratic eye.—*Denver Express, June 5, 1918.*

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What The Suffragists Want

"PLEASE tell us, in the shortest words, just what the suffragists want," we said to Margaret Whittemore the last time she dropped into the *Union Record* office.

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

"That is the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution," she said. "Short and sweet. We want it passed.

"It passed the House of Representatives in January. It now has to pass the Senate by a two-thirds vote. Then it has to be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

"It automatically goes before all the state legislatures as unfinished business and has to be acted on at each session until it is passed. This makes it easier for us. We don't have to fight to get it considered. Every gain we get is permanent."—*Seattle Union-Record, May 3, 1918.*

A Senescent Senator

IT is a matter for regret, all around, that a Senator of the United States, and especially a Senator from Colorado, should have allowed himself to assume a position of hostility toward a movement that is approved by a vast majority of the voters of this state.

Senator Thomas has never been a friend of woman suffrage, but he had the grace for a time to conceal his sentiments from most of his constituents. Lately, however, he seems to have set himself to the work of punishing the advocates of national woman suffrage by his open opposition to the federal amendment now pending in the Senate.

On Monday, May 6, a vote was taken in the Senate upon the question of making the suffrage amendment a special order of business for May 10, and that order failed of passage by a single vote. Senator Thomas' name was absent from the voting list, although it is said on good authority that he was present in the building at the time.

The resentful hostility of Senator Thomas to the efforts of the women of the nation in their attempts to obtain political justice, and his discourteous indifference to the wishes of the vast majority of the people of Colorado, are the more to be regretted because this state was one of the earliest to adopt equal suffrage and it has worked to the satisfaction of all but a very few of our people.

Senator Thomas owes his election in part to the women voters of Colorado, who were influenced by the pledges made by his party and his backers, if not by himself. The most charitable view to take of his present action, if one wishes to be charitable, is that he is displaying the petulance of an old man, who has no hope of further political preferment and is using his official power to gratify a petty spite against persons that have aroused his easy displeasure.—*Pueblo Chieftan, May 13, 1918.*

A Time Worn Proposal

EDITOR *Progress*: The federal amendment may come up in the Senate for vote any day. Senator Thomas S. Martin has said:

"Whenever I am satisfied that the majority of the white women of Virginia desire to vote, I will support the constitutional amendment."

A referendum to the women of a state, is the time-worn proposal of the opponents of equal suffrage. A referendum which demands the majority vote of the men or women of a state is a discrimination against any question put to such a test. Political decisions are made, not by the majorities of those who may, but those who do, vote. The indifferent who do not care, do not count. From the President down, men are elected, and questions settled by the majorities of those who care enough to record themselves. The men of Virginia are so indifferent that out of nearly 400,000 white men of voting age, only about 80,000 generally use their privilege. Mr. Martin was elected by a majority of the men in the legislature, who were themselves elected by majorities of those who voted in the previous elections. He recently voted for the prohibition amendment because a majority of the men who voted on that question were in favor of it. In neither case did he think of demanding to be "satisfied" as to the desires of the majority of the men of the state.

Why should equal suffrage be put to a test not required of questions upon which men vote? Why should not careful consideration of the proof already available satisfy him? The same test that is valid in regard to other politcal things, that of the majority of those who have cared to record themselves. He would see that suffragists outnumber the antis. The women who have not cared enough to take either side should not legitimately count.

Mr. Martin is a distinguished member of a party which has pledged itself to the principle of equal suffrage. His demand infers that he has failed to realize its significance. It is not any longer a thing to be given or withheld for any individual reason. It is not a woman's quarrel or caprice. It is not even a thing which concerns women only. It is part of that fundamental human freedom for which women, as well as men, are giving themselves and all that they love best, in innumerable ways, all over this war-racked world today. That is why work for it must go on. That is why it is inevitable.—*Charlottesville (Va.) Daily Progress, May 20, 1918.*

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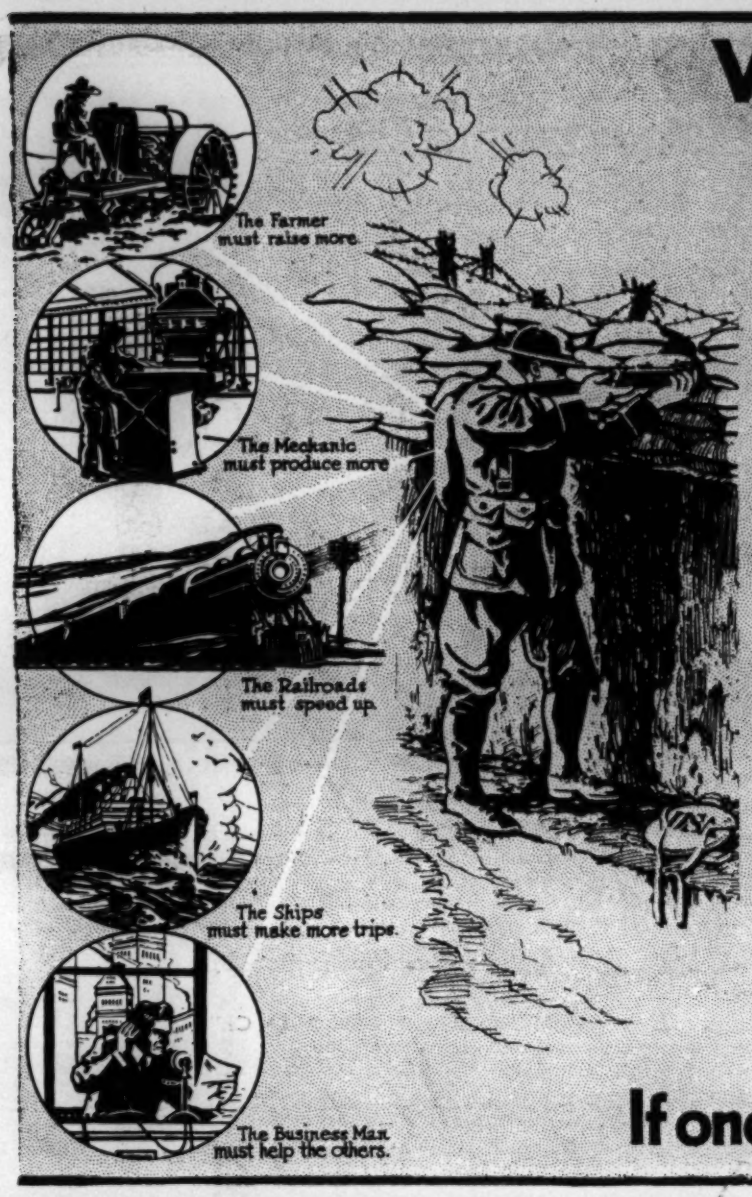
The Farmer must raise more
The Mechanic must produce more
The Railroads must speed up
The Ships must make more trips.
The Business Man must help the others.

I watched the New York detachment of our new National Army swing down Fifth Avenue. There were ten thousand of them marching through the heavy, swirling snow.

The even lines of olive drab figures, the bright, fresh young faces, the quivering flags came out more rugged and businesslike in the storm than they would have in the sunshine. The weather chipped in to show everybody that this was an army trained for a big and serious job.

I wondered how many more would have to go. We may have to send all the young men and then call for the older men, just as France has done, and just as we did during the Civil War. None of us want that to happen.

The only way to stop the outflow of soldiers is to beat the Kaiser and his horde of Huns. The only way to do that is to give our boys in the trenches so much of the munitions of war —of such excellent quality—that they will be as superior to the enemy as a workman with a turret lathe is to a workman with an old hand lathe.

So let us think quickly of better ways to do our work. Scarcity of labor has made the American people a nation of inventors. For war alone we invented the torpedo, the wireless torpedo, the submarine, the ironclad, the repeating rifle, the machine gun, the revolver, the magazine pistol, the aeroplane, and the high-power cannon.

The war today demands that we do more than we ever have done before. Let us all speed up, with the thought that we, too, are fighting the enemy, even if we can't see him. Let us hurry our work at our desks and benches, and thus keep millions of men out of the trenches.

(Signed) John H. Patterson
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